



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS

DER KLUGE HANS AND THE ELBERFELD HORSES

(1.) *Clever Hans, the Horse of Mr. Von Osten*; a contribution to experimental animal and human psychology by OSCAR PFUNGST, with an introduction by Prof. C. Stumpf, one illustration and fifteen figures, translated from the German by CARL L. RAHN, Fellow in Psychology in the University of Chicago, with a prefatory note by James R. Angell, Professor of Psychology in the University of Chicago. New York. Henry Holt and Co., 1911. Pp. vii, 274.

(1.) In the comparative psychology of horses everything dates from Pfungst's study of *der kluge Hans*, first published in full in 1907 and reviewed in this *Journal*, Vol. XIX, p. 422. The case was that of a stallion which seemed to have acquired, as the result of patient teaching by methods similar to those used in primary schools, a fairly human mental outfit, including among other things a very considerable comprehension of language both spoken and written and powers of abstract thought sufficient for arithmetical calculations. The reports of his performances excited great popular interest in Berlin and other German cities, and aroused no small controversy. He was examined first by a large general commission of distinguished gentlemen of Berlin and finally by a small committee of experimental psychologists of which Prof. Stumpf of the University of Berlin was the most distinguished member, and Dr. Oscar Pfungst of his laboratory the active investigator. The result of Pfungst's study was what appeared to be a complete demonstration that the creature had no unusual powers in language and did no abstract thinking but responded wholly to unconscious movements on the part of the questioner. The work was eminently worth translating, not only as a classic of animal psychology, but for the valuable cross-lights which it throws upon many occult phenomena of human experience. Mr. Rahn's translation is admirably idiomatic and readable, but suffers perhaps a trifle from an excess of this virtue in that the renderings are occasionally a trifle too free. The most serious error which the reviewer has noticed, however, is probably a mere slip of the pen. On p. 145, line 7, the translation reads "with knowledge" and the original (p. 103, line 4, from the foot of the page) "without knowledge."

(2.) *Denkende Tiere, Beiträge zur Tierseelenkunde auf Grund eigener Versuche*, von KARL KRALL. *Der Kluge Hans und meine Pferde* Muhamed und Zarif. 2te unveränderte Auflage mit Abbildungen nach eigenen Aufnahmen. Leipzig, 1912. Verlag von Friedrich Engelmann. Pp. v, 538.

(2.) The results of Pfungst were so convincing, even when published in abstract in 1904, that popular interest in Hans fell away entirely, and when Pfungst's book appeared in 1907 the supporters of the opposite view were, for the time at least, effectually silenced. The owner of Hans, Herr von Osten, was not convinced, however, nor was Herr Krall, of Elberfeld, who had followed the controversy